# **ALLOTMENT RULES**

HOW THE CURTIS INDIAN ACT IS TO BE ADMINISTERED.

REGULATIONS MADE PUBLIC

TOWNSITE FEATURE TO BE LEFT UNTIL CONGRESS MEETS.

Detailed Direction as to Selection of Allotments and Leasing of Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands by Five Civilized Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- (Special.) The rules and regulations for the selection and renting of prospective allotments in the Indian Territory under the provisions of the Curtis bill were made public to-day by the interior department. As a result of the conference of the interior department officials, the secretary of the interior, the Dawes commission and Judge Smith, of the live tribes, it was decided to make ho regulations for the townsite feature of the Curtis bill not of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement until congress meets. Action on the former was deferred partly to escape expense, which would exceed the available funds of the interior department, but there are other reasons wny it was deemed advisable to delay until congress can take proper action.

It was aunounced that Inspector Wright, representing the interior department, will leave nex, week for the scene of action. After quoting sections 16, 17, 18 and 21 of the Curtis law, which relate to allotments in the territory, the secretary preserfles as follows:

'It is the intention of this law to require every member of any tribe holding in his possession lands in excess of his 'just and reasonable share of the lands of his na-tion or tribe, and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled to re-linquish possersion thereof in order that other members of the tribe may enter thereon and makes homes preparatory to

the allotment so contemplated.
"Section 15, therefore, prohibits anyon from claiming, demanding or receiving, as also any person from paying to any in-dividual, relits on any such excess of lands after the date of said act; and section 17 forbids anyone 'to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands than that which would be his approximate share-and that of his wife and minor children after the expiration of nine months from the date of the act. No one can, therefore, either receive or pay rents to an individual or any excess aforesaid after the passage of the act, or retain possession of any excess after March 28, 1899, without incurring the penalties

28, 1839, without incurring the penalties fixed by section 18 of the act.

"Construing the first provision in section 15 with the language found in the latter part of the section 22, it is clear that no member is authorized, prior to allotment, to rent his share of the lands and that of his family as aforesaid, unless he be in possession of any occupying the same as his homestead, or the same be in good faith selected by him and be in some way set apart to him as the land to be allotted to him.

"Section 22 wakes would."

set apart to him as the land to be allotted to him.

"Section 23 makes void all leases of agricultural or grazing lands belonging to any tribe made after January 1, 1828, by the tribe or any number thereof. No lease, therefore, of such lands, executed since January 1, 1828, or hereafter, can have any force or effect whatever. All grazing leases made prior to January 1, 1829, will, by the provisions of said section, terminate on April 1, 1829, which do not by their own terms, expire prior to that date, and this without regard to the period of time fixed by the terms of such lease. And all agricultural leases made prior to January 1, 1838, expire January 1, 1830, which do not by their own terms expire prior to that date, without regard to the period of time for which they were made.

"The last provision in section 16 permits

The last provision in section 15 permits 'Any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his allotment,' but this privilege cannot be exercised under said section, until after final allotment has been made under provisions of the act and agreement duly ratified.

order, therefore, to give effect to the "In order, therefore, to give effect to the provisions of said act according to its design, and to enable every member of each tribe to select, and to have set apart on him, lands to be allotted to him in amount approximating his share, as aforesaid, the I awes commission is instructed to proceed, as early as practicable, to establish an office within the territory of each tribe, provided with proper and sultable records, including a copy of the United States survey of the lands of the tribe, for the purpose of registering each and every selection of lands made by any member of the tribe for of registering each and every selection of lands made by any member of the tribe for his allotment; and in order to make such selection of lands by any member of any tribe effectivel and valid, such member or the head of each family shall be required to appear in person at the office within his tribe and to make application to one of the members of said commission or to some one by said commission authorized to act for it in performing such duty, to have set apart to him the lands selected by him, for himself and his wife and minor children, and such application shall be prepared by some members of said commission, or the person so authorized, and the applicant shall be required to therein make outh that he has, in person, actually been upon the land so selected by him, and is fully informed as to the location of same and the character of the soil; that the land is suitable for a bome far bimself and family; that he has in zood faith selected such lands, and will accept same in allotment to himself and family; that he part of same is lawfully held by any other member of the tribe, and therefore, he may occupy, control and rent the same for any period not exceeding one year by any one conds made by any member of the of the tribe, and therefore, he may occupy, control and rent the same for any period not exceeding one year by any one contract, until lands are in fact allotted to him under terms of said act, and will be protected therein by the government from interference by all other persons whomsoever. Selections may be made for orphans, incompletents and prisoners, by guardians or relatives.

or relatives.
"Any selection of lands otherwise made "Any selection of lands otherwise made by any member of any tribe and any rent contract made for any longer period that one year or for any other than the current year shall be yold. The commission shall give due notice by publication of the time and place when and where applications for reflections may be received. Contest for any tract so selected may be made by any member of the tribe claiming right thereto at any time within ninety days from the cair of such notice of the time and place for re-civing applications, and not thereafter, by filing in the office in which selection was made a complaint duly verified, therein plainly stating the facis upon which his claim is based. All contests shall be determined by said commission, subject to appeal to the commissioner of Indian affairs, and from him to the secretary of the interior."

fairs, and from him to the secretary of the interior."

"No contract for rent of any selection so made shall be valid or binding unless for adequate consideration, and made in writing duplicate, and deposited in the office of said commission in which the selection was made. Said commission, after investigation, shall forward same to the secretary of the interior for his approval, and, when approved, it shall be returned to such office of the commission to be by it delivered to the parties, one convite each. Scientions of land may be so made by members of the several tribes in quantilies not to exceed 163 acres to each Creek, eightly acres to each Checkasaw, and forty acres to each Choctaw and chickasaw, and forty acres to each Choctaw and chickasaw. every member shall have his fair and equal supre of all the lands of his tribe. After April 1, 1889, any member of any cribe may enter unor and occupy any lands which have not already been occupied as hereinbefore provided selected and occurded by another member of the tribed, whether such lands be improved or inclosed or not; and where a member has, prior to said date, had possession of lands of the tribe in excess of the amount of land he may be entitled to select for allotment for himself and femile. the amount of tand he may be entitled to select for allotment for himself and family as aforesaid, and has not made such selection, he will be deemed to have selected the lands upon which he and his family then

reside, and lands outside and in excess of same, theretofore heid by him, may be selected and occupied by other members of the tribe for their allotments. All leases, however, of agricultural lands, made prior to January 1, 1898, which would by the terms of the lease continue to or beyond January 1, 1990, may be held by the lessees until the last mentioned date, but no longer. All lands and other property now held for religious or educational purposes in the territory, either by tribal authorities or religious denomination, will be protected from intrusion until allotment, and until the right of occupants to hold same

tected from intrusion until allotment, and until the right of occupants to hold same has been determined by the allotment commission, or other lawfully constituted authority; and all persons are warned not to, in any manner, interfere with lands or property so held.

This department will observe the desire and purpose of the government to have prepared and approved correct rolls of the members of the several tribes, then settling the question of citizenship, preparatory to allotment of lands and the further purpose of the government to release all tory to allotment of lands and the further purpose of the government to release all excessive holdings of lands under tribal laws or individual leases, so that members of the tribes may occupy the same and make homesteads thereon, with a view to allotment, and will leave nothing undone to enforce all laws enacted by congress in aid of such desires and purposes and all persons are admonished not to violate or attempt to evade such laws, in crede to secure advantuaces not given by a fair in-

secure advantages not given by a fair in-terpretation thereof." The regulations in regard to numeral leasts under the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement have been framed with great care. The interior department officials and the regulations will give ceneral satisfac-

tion.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations set out in section 29 of the set of congress entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory and for other purposes," approved June 26, 1893, (30 stat. 48-5, 510) which was duly ratified on August 24, 1898, provides that the leasing and operating of coal, asphalt and other mineral lands in these nations shall be under the control of two trustees appointed by the president of the United States upon the recommendation the United States upon the recommendate of the executives of said ration, each whom shall be an Indian by blood of t whom shall be an Indian by blood of the respective nation for which he may may be appointed. Secretary Bliss prescribes that "It shall be the duty of the trustees to receive applications from parties desiring to make leases of lands within the Choctaw and Chickesaw nations for the purpose of engaging in the mining of coal, asphalt or other minerals to examine said applications and transmit the same, with report of facts, to the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Terriory and on receipt of authority from him for the purpose to enter jointly into leases with all parties to whom the privilege of leasing lands in said nations for mining purposes shall be approved by him in such form as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. "Said trustees shall also make an exam-

"Said trustees shall also make an exam-ization from time to time, as often as it shall be deemed expedient, and at least once in every month, and the operations of Il persons, corporations or companies op-rating mines within said nations, with a iew of ascertaining the quantity of min-rals produced each, the amount of royalty. erals produced each, the amount of royalty, if any, due and unpaid by each, and all other information necessary for the protection of the interests of the Ccoctaw and Chickasaw nations in the premises; and for this purpose all persons, corporations or companies operating lines within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall give said trustee access to any and all of their books and records necessary or required by them to be examined, and at the end of each quarter said trustees shall make report quarter said trustees shall make report to the secretary of the interior through said Indian inspector of all their acts under said amendment and these regula-

and Indian inspector of all their acts and Indian inspector of the interior through said Indian inspector of all their acts and Indian inspector of all their acts and Indian inspector of all their acts and Indian inspector of all their acts are follows, viz.: On coal, if certs per ton weighing 2,000 pounds; on asphalt 00 certs on each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds; on asphalt 00 certs of the indian outbreak in Minnesota, consequence of the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presence of the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presence of the royalty on coal and saphalt on the presence of the royalty on coal and saphalt on the presence of the royalty on coal and saphalt on the presence of the royalty on coal and saphalt on the presence of the royalty of the same to the value of reparts in any way to medify the sceneral prate in any way to medify the sceneral pra

as may be agreed upon.

"All lessees of oil, coal, asphalt or other "All lessees of oil, coal, a sphalt or other materials on land allotted, sold or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining. All royalties, including advanced royalties, are received for in said agreement and in All royalties, including advanced royalties, as provided for in said agreement and in these regulations, shall be payable in lawful money of the United States to the United States indian agent at the Union agency in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory."

## PARIS' BIG BUILDING STRIKE. Sixty Thousand Men Out and Work on Exposition Buildings Is

Stopped. PARIS, Oct. 7.-The strike of the laborers here has extended to nearly all the building trades, and it is feared the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the exposition buildings and underground railroad has completely ceased. 60,000 have gone out on strike, and the situation is causing consternation. The atthude of the strikers in increasingly ag-gressive, and fights between strikers and gressive, and fights between strikers and so-called "blacklegs" are incressent, involving the intervention of the police, troops and mounted Republican guards, who have been obliged repeatedly to charge the strikers. The quarters in which rioting has taken place are pairoled by strong detachments of police and troops.

There is great apprehension lest the agitators turn the strike movement to political ends.

cal ends. The Temps declares that the leaders of The Temps declares that the leaders of the men are aiming at a general strike, if not at a revolution, and points out what a dreadful thing it would be if the exposition of 1906 is compromised.

Altogether chout 150 arrests have been made in connection with the riots and strong military preparations have been made to guard against any renewal.

A confidential note has been sent to all commanders of gendarmes throughout France, enjoining a strict enforcement of the law of exile against the Due d'Orieans and ordering that he be arrested immediately if he ventures to cross the frontier.

WONDERING HOW THEY WILL FARE IN THE PEACE TREATY.

AMERICANS ARE NOT YIELDING

STRENGTHENED IN THEIR POSITION BY MERRITT'S VIEWS...

Commission Met in Joint Session Yes terday and Adjourned Until Tuesday-Rumors That Negotiations Are on the Verge of Failure.

PARIS, Oct. 7.-The American and Spansh peace commissioners again confronted ach other this afternoon.

The American commissione s held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence. During the recess they have sought to perfect the United States' position in relation to the alternative or contingent attitude or propsitions of the Spanish this afternoon Thus far the form or substance of the American presentment has not been dis-closed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for, or demand, a recess from Monday until Friday. Whatever was new or stronger will possibly develop from the American side as having resulted from the conference with Major General Merritt since Monday's joint session. If the Americans were then sweeping in their demands regarding the Philippine island; they have certainly not been weakened by the statements of General Merritt.

The session adjourned at 3:15 p. m. until Tuesday, October 11. The preliminaries are finished.

The commissions at to-day's session set ied upon the points which are to be taken under consideration, but there is no settled order in which they are to be considered Propositions have been exchanged in writ ng between the commissions, and each commission, in recess, will separately de-liberate upon them. Senor Ojeda, the secretary of the Spanish commission, made his first appearance at to-day's session. Secretary Moore and Senor Ojeda have decided upon a plan for keeping the records of the conference. There are no stenographic minutes of the meeting. The sec etaries each record the proceedings and the results.

If for no other reason than the fact that the Philippine islands were not mentioned first in the protocol, it may be said with ssurance that the commission's joint sessions have not yet touched upon the quesion of the Philippine islands,

The Liberte this evening, referring to

at the same time it hoped to sell them as dearly as possible, but this hope is being shattered if it is true that America, while retaining Luzon, the most important island in the group, will insist at the same time upon the entire independence of the other islands.

"It is said that the Spanish commissioners have received very definite instructions to refuse their agreement to the cession of the island of Luzon unless the United States will assume the entire Philippine debt. As to the independence of the other islands, the commissioners are, it appears, to refuse even to consider it.

"From one source your correspondent heard that the American delegates intend disposing of the Philippine debt question by the appointment of an arbitration commission, of which the duty will be to go into statistics, so as to make clear how much of this debt has been actually incurred for the benefit of the Philippines and how much for that of the Spanish government and military officials.

"The intentions of the United States as just given certainly coincide with the terms of the pretocol, which prescribed Manila to be retained, with an island for a coaling station. There seems no reason why that island should not be Luzon, if the American government has really decided to settle the question this way. There is some reason for the dissatisfaction of the Spanish commission, as it renders them powerless under the protocol.

"Ceneral Merritt, in both his conferences with the commissioners, is known to have strongly traced upon Mr. Day and his conleagues the importance of holding all the islands. He described at length the great advantages to the United States that would result from the retention of the islands and also pointed out that Spain was absolutely powerless to restore her authority. The general helieved that the best solution was complete annexation."

# Anthony Hope's Good Sense.

There is a good story in the Critic which explains why Anthony Hope decided to un-dertake the dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau" himself instead of leaving it to dertake the dramatization of "Rupert of dertake thing it would be if the exposition of 1506 is compromised.

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Captain Robley D. Evans addressed an audience at Poughkeepsie last week, and in the course of his remarks gave a ratherheat description of the feelings of himself and his comrades during the battle of Santiago: "If any one could imagine," said "Fighting Bob," "a whole basket of champagne compressed into a single drop and taken in that form, it would give some idea of the way we felt."

"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into 263 languages and dialects.

dertake the dramatization of frequency in the textory himself instead of leaving it to another. According to this story the popular romance writer was much delighted with the mansson and grounds of the country estate of George Alexander, the actor, when he was Mr. Alexander's guest, and a trifle envious also as he reflected upon his own inability to purchase so fine a home. But "when he was expressing his admiration of the place, Mr. Alexander, the actor, when he was expressing his admiration of the place, Mr. Alexander, the actor, when he was expressing his admiration of the place, Mr. Alexander, the actor, when he was expressing his admiration of the place, Mr. Alexander, the actor, when he was Mr. Alexanders on the reflected upon his own inability to purchase so fine a home. But "When he was expressing his admiration of the place, Mr. Alexander, the actor, when he was Mr. Alexanders of George Alexander, the country estate of George Alexander

# A WOMAN GRAVE DIGGER.

Only One of Her Sex Following This Calling-She is Now 70 Years From the Philadelphia Times.

A woman grave digger-strange to say, one member of the gentler sex pursues this ghastly and, for a woman, peculiar calling. She has charge of the Cemetery of All Saints and St. Thomas a Becket, in Lewes, England, and until recently dug all the graves there. Now at the age of 70 she leaves the heavier work of excavation to a man assistant, but herself fills in the graves and attends to the mounds and flowers.

The woman grave digger is a remarkable and unique personage, and a well know character for miles around the vicinity of the cemetery, where for many years she has been digging and filling graves, opening and closing the last abodes of the bodies of men. Mrs. Steere, for that is ner name, is still vigorous and healthy at 70. This fact may doubtless be partly accounted for



MRS. STEERE, GRAVE DIGGER.

y the healthful nature of her business, for while graves are not generally looked upon is healthy subjects, the work of the digger certainly calculated to benefit the aver is certainly calculated to benefit the average person strong enough to perform this work. Mrs. Steere is so fond of it that she declares she will never give it up until the time comes when someone will have to perform for her the duty she has performed for hundreds of others who have gone on the long journey.

Mrs. Steere lives in a neat little cottage adjoining the cemetery, and while working in her own garden she was found by an interviewer. She accompanied the latter into her house, still carrying as part of the

adjoining the cemetery, and while working in her own garden she was found by an interviewer. She accompanied the latter into her house, still carrying as part of the fruits of her gardening a pint or so of snalls in her apron.

"They're good for consumption," she remarked, "and make a rare good custard."

Mrs. Steere was born in ISE. She had a family of ten, eight of whom live, and there are also six grandchildren. She has not a single line of gray or white mixed with her wealth of dark brown hair.

"I have lost the sight of one eye," she remarked, "and I'm deaf with this ear, and I got the rheumatism in this knee, and there's a needle in this hand, but I can do a day's work yet."

"How long have you been caretaker here?" she was asked.

"Just twenty-three years. My husband died in 1879, but I remember when the cemetery was first opened in 1873. I wore this," beckoning the interviewer to follow her, she produced her wardrobe for inspection. The dress in question was of blue and white stripes.

"I remember when the queen was crowned," continued Mrs. Steere, "I had a rare good dinner. What had a rare good dinner and the jubilee in 1887 I had another good dinner."

"And the diamond jubilee, did you have another good dinner then?"

iee in 1857 I had another good dinner."
"And the diamond jubilee, did you have another good dinner then?"
Mrs. Steere's face clouded.
"Well, no." she replied. "You see, it was this way. I hadn't nothing in the house, so I sent the man to kill one of them old hens, but he got treated, it being jubilee, and he didn't come back till late, and when he did-well, he adn't got no hen, and-well, he didn't want no dinner, so there it was you see." there it was, you see."

Mrs. Steere is a social body, and all callers at her little home are given a cordial welcome. The taciturn and crusty nature commonly ascribed the grave digger is utterly foreign to this member of the "profession."

## AGUINALDO A FIGUREHEAD. Is Dictator in Name Only, the Secret Council Being the Real

Power.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.-A special to the Herald from Manila, via Paris, says: "Artachio, who was a fellow leader with Aguinaldo in a former revolution, and brought suit against Aguinaldo for half the money which was paid by Spain to make peace, has been shot by order of the insurgent leaders at Malolos. It is doubt. ful whether Aguinaldo was a consenting party to the execution. Your correspondent visited the dictator at Malolos. He is evivisited the dictator at Malolos. He is evidently only a figurenead, put forward by a kind of revolutionary trust, in which a Mestizo named Paterno is the moving spirit. Your correspondent desired to visit the Spanish prisoners at Balucan and was frankly told by Paterno that even Aguinal-do could not give a pass without the consent of the secret council, six of the members of which are not in the dictator's cabinet.

There are 120 Spanish prisoners at Paternoon of the secret council.

There are 120 Spanish prisoners at Palucan. They are literally starving. There are also twenty-four priests, who are held incommunicado, despite the fact that they incommunicado, despite the fact that they are non-combatants.

"The insurgent party is becoming more disorganized every day. Every petty chief is setting up a little government on his own account and no one is paying great attention. It aminimalize sellers.

ntion to Aguinaldo's orders.

The dictator looks and evidently feels greatly worried over the conditions prevailing here, as well as with the uncertainty attendant upon the result of the meeting in Faris. Paterno openly advocates independence.

There have been no new cases of smallpox among the American troops since Sun-day. The disease is now well under con-trol. Of the twelve cases in the pest house, trol. Of the twelve cases in the pest house, eight have died. Private Horace Powers, of the First California, died to-day of small-pox, and Private Edward Branm, of the same regiment, died of typhoid fever to-day.

## Girls' Hat Chains.

That a woman's hat never blows off is the tradition. That under no circumstances could it blow off, skewered to the hair as it is by deftly hidden plus, is no less a fact. The following fashion, therefore, would seem to have no rhyme or reason. The mode, nevertheless, admits of no denial. Were it the idea for men to wear chains to their headrear, it would seem appropriate. But instead of men it is woman that must do this.

The hat of the girl at the resorts now has a try gold chain. It is so slender that it The hat of the girl at the resorts now has a tiny gold chain. It is so slender that it seems little more than a filmy thread of gold, and its links must show the highest degree of workmanship. Both on the brim and on the waist of the wearer's frock this chain is secured by small jeweled plus. These must be unobtrusive and the entire effect dainty, like the chain. effect dainty, like the chain effect dainty, like the chain.

Thus she presents a novel appearance as she trips along country roads. Her hat cannot possibly blow off, cannot move an inch and the chain is quite useless, but, all said and done, it is pretty and effective.

Lotteries in Old Havana. Lotteries in Old Havana.

In Havana the stranger's attention is arrested by the venders of lottery tickets, who stand on the street corners with a pair of shears in one hand and sheets of lottery tickets in the other, ready to cut off any number for the buyers. They are very adroit, and are apt to persuade the creditious that they will draw a fortune in the scheme. These licensed lotteries are one of the great evils there, especially to the Spanish people, who seem to be born gamblers, and for whom the chances of dice, cards, and lettery tickets appear to have an irresistible churm, all classes in Havana dealing in them habitually.

Visitor—"Johnny, how are you getting along with your geography in school?" Small Boy—"Teacher says I'm doin' great." Visitor—"Tell me, what is the capital of New York state?" Small Boy—"I don't know, sir, but Havana is the capital of Cuba."—Roxbury Gazette

PLANS FOR DEPARTURE OF SECOND EXPEDITION COMPLETED,

GENERAL LEE WILL COMMAND

SIXTH MISSOURI AND THIRD NE-BRASKA REGIMENTS TO GO.

Western and Southern Portions of the Island to Be Occupied First to Avoid Possibility of Clash With Departing Spanish Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The war department has completed plans for the departure of the second expedition of troops to gar-rison Cuba. The first divison is already under orders, and should be started within a very few days, from the Southern ports near their camping grounds. The First di-vision starts under command of Brigadier General Carpenter, who commands the cav-airy brigade composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry. He will hold his command of the entire division simply by reason of seniority over Brigadier Gen-eral Snider and Brigadier General Williston, and in the end a permanent designation must be made of a division commander. It is the intention of the war department that Major General Wade, now president of the military evacuation commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops assigned to duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take active command until he has completed his duties with the commis-

The Second division will comprise all the troops now under the command of Major General Fitzhugh Lec. These troops are stationed at Jacksonville, and the force comprises the following regiments, all volinteer troops:

Second, Fourth and Ninth Illinois infanty; One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana nfantry; Second Louisiana infantry; Sixth Missouri infantry; Third Nebraska infant-(Bryan's regiment); First North Caroina infantry; Second South Carolina infantry; First Texas infantry; Fourth Virginia infantry and the Second Voluntee cavalry.

The general orders which will be issued to this division are to begin the movement the last of this month or as soon there after as practicable. The indications are, based on the proceedings of the military ommission at Havana, that the troops will e sent not in a body, but in small regimental and brigade commands, and that these will be landed first on the western coast and perhaps in part on the south, probably at Batabano. The animating purose is to reduce the chances of hostile clashing between the retiring Spanish roops and the incoming American forces by keeping back the latter until the Spanards have been deported.

About the time of the movement of the Lee command begins, another movement will take place of troops now in the middle states towards the Southern camps, which have been selected by the Schwan board, lying in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. This will result in the abanlonment of the camps at Middletown, Pa., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville. The Southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements that the experience of the last summer has dictated. Wherever permanent buildings will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops they must be erected, although the commanding officers are to keep in mind at all times the propriety of avoiding enervation of the men by keeping them too

closely indoors and away from camp life. Major General Fitzhugh Lee received an order from the war department to-day di-Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana the last of this month. General Lee left to-night for Savannah to make preliminary arrangements to carry his orders into ef-

## REORGANIZING THE ARMY. Three Corps Discontinued and Three Others Reorganized and Assigned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- A general orde was issued to-day organizing new army corps and designating various points where the troops shall be stationed. The Third, Fifth and Sixth corps are discontinued; the First, Second and Fourth corps reorganized. They are to be commanded, respect-ively, by Major Generals Breckinridge, Graham and Wheeler. The headquarters of each corps will be: First corps, Macon. Ga.; Second corps, Augusta, Ga.; Fourth corps, Huntsville, Ala. The full text of the order is as follows:

"By direction of the secretary of war, the Third, Fifth and Sixth army corps are discontinued; the First, Second and Fourth discontinued; the First, Second and Fourth army corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:
"First army corps, Major General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., commanding, head-quarters at Macon, Ga.
First division, headquarters at Macon, Ga.—First brigade, Atlanta, Ga., Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee and Sixth Ohio; Second brigade, Macon, Ga., Third U. S. V., engineers, Second Ohio and Sixth

S. V. engineers, Second Ohio and Sixth irginia; Third brigade. Macon, Ga., Tenth S. V. Infantry and Seventh U. S. V. in-

Virginia; Third origine, Salcon, Ga., Tenth U. S. V. Infantry and Seventh U. S. V. Infantry.

Second division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga., First West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. Third Kentucky: Second brigade, Americus, Ga., Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York and Third North Carolina: Third brigade, Albany, Ga., Second Missouri, Third Mississippi and First territorial U. S. V. Infantry.

Second army corps, Major General W. M. Graham, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters Augusta, Ga., First division, headquarters Augusta, Ga., First division, headquarters, Ca., Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut and Ninth Ohio (battalion): Third brigade, Augusta, Ga., Eighth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut and Ninth Ohio (battalion): Third brigade, Augusta, Ga., Tenth Ohio, First Maryland and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Eighth Pennsylvania and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second division, headquarters at Greenville, S. C.—First brigade, Greenville, S. C.;
Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia and Fourth New Jersey; Second brigade, Spartanburg, S. C., Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts and Two Hundred and First New York; Third brigade, Columbia, S. C., First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee and First Delaware. Third division, headquarters at Athens, Ga.—First brigade, Athens, Ga.—Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

Fourth Army corps, Major General Joseph

A Little Twisted. From the Mexican Herald.

An American who years ago served as minister to Spain, was fond of telling the following joke upon himself: Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he following joke upon himself: Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the king. His knowledge of languages was limited to Engilsh and French, and being destrous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue, he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. Several phrases were reheursed until he felt that he had mastered them. When the critical moment arrived he saluted the king with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish, and passed on.

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman. "I spoke in Spanish," was the reply. "I said 'I cast myself at your feet, which I am told is the most respectful form to salute." "Ah. no!" corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the ambassador's greeting. "You are mistaken, you transposed your words and quite altered the meaning." "What did I say?" asked the American diplomat. With a twinkle in his eye, the Spaniard made answer. "What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head." But the king had not betrayed, by so much as the fluttering of an eyelid, that anything unusual had occurred. Wheeler, United States volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.

First division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., First brigade, Huntsville, Ala., Elighth United States infantry and Tenth United States infantry and Tenth United States infantry; Second brigade, Huntsville, Ala., Sixteenth United States infantry and Sixty-ninth New York.

Second division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.—First brigade, Anniston, Ala., Scoond United States infantry, Fourth Kentucky and Third Alabama; Second brigade, Anniston, Ala., Second United States infantry, Fourth Kentucky and Third Alabama; Second United States cavalry, artillery brigade, Huntsville, Ala., Second United States cavalry, artillery brigade, Huntsville, Ala., Second United States cavalry, artillery and Tenth United States cavalry; artillery battalion, two briteries, A. and F. second attached to headquarters, Fourth corps.

"The movements involved in the above directed reorganization and assignment will commence under the direction of corps commanders on October 27. As far as practicable, they will be so timed that only one regiment shall reach a particular camp on the same day.

"The next order gives directions to officers designed to secure good accommodations for the men and closes as follows:

"It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades."

### GENERALS TO BE DISCHARGED Coppinger, Hawkins, Kent, Carroll and Twenty-five Others to Leave

Volunteer Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The war departnent to-day issued the long-expected order for the honorable discharge from the volmajor generals and twenty-six brigadier generals of volunteers. This heavy reducion was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has already been reduced by fully 50 per cent and there is

onsequently no duty remaining for these

officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will re-durn to their former duties. The list is as turn to their former duties. The list is as follows:

Major generals—John Copplinger, October 13, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, November 20, 1898; Jacob F. Kent, November 20, 1898.

Brigadler generals, to take effect October 3, 1898—Francis L. Geunther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillesple, Lucius E. Hubbard, James R. Watles, Charles F. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheafe, James F. Barckley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson, Brigadler generals, to take effect November 30, 1898—John I. Toger, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Haines, George A. Garrettson, Henry M. Duffield, Jacob B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, William M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Aaron S. Dargett, John H. Patterson.

Brigadler generals Alfred I. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock and Peter C. Haines will continue their present duties.

## LIKE A STORY BOOK

An Abduction in the Main Plaza in Chihuahua in Broad Daylight.

From the El Paso Herald. On the 15th of September, when crowds filled the streets and everyone was making merry in the city of Chihuahua, a lit-tle group was observed on the sidewalk at the side of the Palace hotel, just off the plaza, which attracted no attention from the crowd that passed and repassed the spot, whose actions aroused the interest of an American who happened to be stand-

spot, whose actions aroused the interest of an American who happened to be standing near.

A well dressed and gentlemanly looking young fellow was taiking to a middle-aged woman who looked as if she might be the housekeeper or upper servant of a family of the better class. The young man was gesticulating violently, and in his fervent and hot blooded way he was protesting his great love for some young woman whose name was not mentioned, and his promises that in the event of his being permitted to marry her she would be his dearest charge and would lack for nothing. The woman appeared to be interested, but the young man persisted earnestly in his argument in a low but fervid tone.

It was at this point that the observer, standing in a shadow, noticed the presence of a fair young boy, who stood half concaled behind the woman, peering hesitatingly over her shoulder. The boy appeared to be somewhat agitated, and pretty soon the young man addressed his appeal to the boy.

The woman seemed to be trying to get

boy.

The woman seemed to be trying to get the boy to step forward, and he did so finally, and engaged in a hurried conversation with the young man. While they were talking a coupe was driven up to the curb and a man jumped off. The driver and the young man picked up the boy by the hips and arms and bundled him into the carriage. The woman sot in next followed by the young man, and the carriage drove away.

When the boung restepped forward to speak to the young restepped forward to speak

When the boy stepped forward to speak to the young man there was something in his movements that caused the observer to look closer. His grace of action was remarkable and the contour of his form as it was revealed through his boylsh garb was too round and full to be that of a young boy. When he was picked up and put in the carriage the suspicion was confirmed that "he" was a young girl dressed in boy's clothing for the purpose of disguise. She seemed to belong to a family of the best class and her features and form bespoke her to be of high birth.

When the carriage started away the

spoke her to be of high birth.

When the carriage started away the driver was most careful to drive slowly so as not to attract attention until he was well out of sight of the plaza. Then the carriage was lost to view in a side street.

The American, a day or two later, had occasion to go to the office of the jefe politico. While there the question of the abduction was strongly hinted at, and the jefe at first said there had been no report of a boy or girl missing, but it subsequently developed that complaint had been made and that a young man belonging to one of the best families of Chinuahua was at that moment in custody. "Incommunicado." It was found that the wrong man had been apprehended, and it is not known whether the real lover has ever been caught or not.

It was a most picturesque and interesting occurrence, and the American is wondering if they will live happily ever after.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following pensions have been granted:

MISSOURI.

Original—James Smith, New Haven, 36: Robert H. Dowell, St. Louis, 36: Martin V. Taylor, Salisbury, 38: Michael McLain, Modry, 16: Sidney M. Ingram, Munford, 38: Charles C. Croft, Fiorisant, 38.

Increase—John O. Nobles, Latham, 36 to 38: Archibali King, Washburn, 18 to 312: Herry Althage, St. Louis, 16 to 38: William Steinberg, St. Louis, 16 to 38: Original, widews, etc.—Sarah A. Bridges, Aurora, 38: Lydia Nowling, Maitland, 38; Victoria Garthoffmer, Benoville, 38.

Original—Thomas J. Brown, Bloomington, 38: Original—Thomas J. Brown, Bloomington, 38: Original—Thomas J. Brown, Bloomington, 38: Original—Thomas G. Benov, 112: John Burnsides, Dienweg, 36: George W. Hutchimson, Kannas City, 312.

Supplemental—Samuel Carr, Carvrille, 58.
Restoration—William Smilley, Marshfield, 36.
Restoration—William Smilley, Marshfield, 36.
Restoration—William Smilley, Marshfield, 36.
Restoration—William Smilley, Marshfield, 36.
Restoration and increase—Henry McCracken, Fulton, 312 to 314.

Increase—Ghecial Sopt. 24 William F. Herring, St. Joseph, 38 to 312; John G. Rickert, Mount Vernon, 38 to 310; Thomas Cothran, Clarksville, 38 to 310; George A. Mick, Holt, 38 to 312; Wilhelm Hasenphus, St. Louis, 36 to 38; Samuel C. Good, Sarcosie, 36 to 410; George W. Gothard, Elikland, 36 to 38; James M. Dorland, Gyrrison, 110 to 315.

Reissue—John Dabium, Mexico, 38

Original, widows, etc.—Nanor J. Carroll, Bem, 38; Matida Small, Pleasant Retreat, 38.

Supplemental—Minora of Lemuel B. Hammond, Ava, 34.

Mexican war survivors—increase—John Hardee, St. Louis, 38 to 312. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following pensions have been granted:

dexican war survivors-Increase-John Hardee, St.

Louis, 38 to 512.
Original—George H. Ashby, St. Joseph, 26.
Reissue—William H. Up am, Mexico, 26.
Original, widows, etc.—Margaret J. Husman, Sedalis, 35; Nancy Beard, Leird, 48; minors of Isaac Lockhart, School, \$12.

Original, widows, etc.—Margaret J. Huffman, Sedalio, 55; Nancy Beard, Laird, 48; minors of Isaac Lockhart, School, \$12.

Original—Oliver W. Hawk, Peabody, \$3; George A. Huron, Topeka, 36.

Additional—Edward W. Foley, National Military home, Leavenworth, 36 to 38.

Restoration and increase—William H. Boyd, dead, Topeka, 519 to 312.

Renewal—Theodore A. Smith, Kansas City, \$6.

Increase—Jamison McCreirht, Formoso, 34 to 510.

Original, widows, etc.—Helen L. Boyd, Topeka, 38; Sophia D. Delong, Tecumseh, 38. Emilly P. Longhon, Waterville, \$5; Catharine W. Eavly, Cheisea, \$12; reissue, special September 27, minors of William Grindal, Manhattan, \$12.

Oviginal—William N. Webster, Iuka, \$6; Henry A. Sturges, Toycka, \$8.

Additional—Albert Donovan, Gardner, \$2 to \$8.

Restoration—Isaiah J. Scott, Copeordia, \$6.

Increase—William M. Squire, Salem, \$30 to \$50; Edward C. Altman, Melrose, \$8 to \$12; Palestine Bloughton, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$6 to \$8; Eddy K. Pusko, Washington, \$6 to \$8; Uhlrich Lenenberger, Walnut, \$6 to \$12; special September 28, Eli Habb, Please-ston, \$13 to \$17.

Reissue and increase—Henry Wrestler, Walnut, \$8 to \$10; Milton Moore, Morrell, \$6 to \$10; special September 28, Eli Habb, Please-ston, \$13 to \$17.

Reissue and increase—Henry Wrestler, Walnut, \$1 to \$10; Milton Moore, Morrell, \$6 to \$10; Special September 28, Eli Habb, Please-ston, \$13 to \$17.

Reissue and increase—Henry Wrestler, Walnut, \$1 to \$10; Milton Moore, Morrell, \$6 to \$10; Original—Levi Moore, Cerdell, \$6; Alonno M. McCorginal—Levi Moore, Cerdell, \$6; Alonno M. McCorginal—Levi Moore, Cerdell, \$6; Alonno M. McCorginal, widows, etc.—Amy Moore, Red Oak, \$8.

Original—Levi Moore, Gead, Red Oak, \$8.

Original—Levi Moore, Gead, Red Oak, \$8.

The End in View.

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